Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO. SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1866. NUMBER 61.

NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

The President Continues to Side with the Rebels.

He Virtually Outranks Sheridan with a Civilian.

Rumored that Sheridan will Resign.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION INDICTED AND ARRESTED.

An Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau Murdered.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA OBTAINED AN ARMISTICE NOT A MOMENT TOO SOON.

Victories of the Italians in South Tyrol.

Prospects of Permanent Peace.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT LOGANSPORT.

A [illegible] Speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

GRAND UNION RALLY IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Speeches by Colonel Fletcher, Hon. Horace Maynard, Governor Brownlow and Others.

A. Johnson Terribly Scarified.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 4.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt on the first of August, 1866, is just out. The whole amount of debt has been diminished since June 1st, by $37,[illegible]. Within the same period the debt bearing coin interest has increased $[illegible]. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased, $[illegible]. The matured debt, not presented for payment, has decreased $[illegible]; and the debt bearing no interest has decreased by $[illegible].

The increase in the amount of coin and currency in the Treasury since June first, is $[illegible]. The amount of fractional currency shipped during the week ending to-day is as follows: To Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to National Banks, $[illegible]. The amount printed during the week was $[illegible]. A large number of orders are received daily from various quarters for the specimen currency printed at the Treasury Department.

FUNDS ON HAND.

The amount of funds in the cash vault of the Treasury to-day, are, in United States Legal-Tender Notes, $[illegible]; in National Bank notes, $[illegible]; in fractional currency, $[illegible]; in mutilated currency, $[illegible]; in specimen currency, $[illegible].

NATIONAL BANKS.

The amount of National bank currency issued during the week is $[illegible]. Total in circulation $[illegible].

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements during the week in the different departments were: War, $[illegible]; Navy, $[illegible]; Interior, $[illegible].

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following has been received at the State Department, from the Consulate General of the United States:

HAVANA, July [illegible], 1866.

Honorable Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR—Referring to my despatch No. [illegible], I have to advise that only vessels from New York have thus far been subject to the quarantine restrictions therein mentioned; but it will be applied to those from other parts of the United States where the newspapers may report the cholera to exist.

I have not yet had an answer from the Captain General on the subject, but am informed that the same was duly referred to the Superior Board of Health, by which the resolution of the Board of Havana was modified. The Captain General, last Saturday, told me that very stringent orders had come from Spain to adopt measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into this island.

The last vessel from New York admitted to free pratique immediately, was the Moro Castle, which left that port on the [illegible] inst.

An English brig, which sailed seven days before her, and was fourteen days in the passage, was put in quarantine [illegible]

[illegible]

The whole speech was sustained by documents and proofs, and listened to with intense interest throughout its great length, and applauded.

[illegible]

Speaking was continued after four o'clock, the entire crowd remaining. Such a triumph we have not had at Knoxville since Lee surrendered.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Sangamon Union Convention—Judge Appointed—Paying Taxes—New United States Marshal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 4.

The Sangamon County Union Republican Convention was held in this city to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

James Steele, of Paris, Edgar County, has been appointed Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, vice Hon. O. H. Davis, resigned.

The Collector of Whiteside County, paid into the State Treasury to-day, $[illegible], and Livingston County, $[illegible], in full for State taxes.

Colonel Jno. Logan, the recently appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, received his commission yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office this morning.

FROM MADISON.

Howe vs. Doolittle—An Ovation for the former—The Recent Bread-and-Butter Convention—Delegates Backing Out—Appointments, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., August 4.

The contrast between the way in which the Senators of this State are regarded at home, is vividly shown by the cold reception with which Senator Doolittle was met here, and the readiness shown to sign a call, circulated only within the last twenty-four hours, expressing a cordial approval of the course of Senator Howe, and inviting him here, within a few days, to receive a public welcome and a manifestation of the regard felt for him, which is published to-night with over three hundred signatures, including State officers and prominent citizens.

[illegible]

Lieut. Edward Ferguson has been appointed State fish inspector in this place, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Cutler. He was a soldier in the First Regiment, and lost a leg and arm in the Union service.

It is understood that the Regents of the State University have petitioned the President for the detail of Brevet Colonel C. C. Parsons, U. S. A., formerly tutor at West Point, to take charge of the military department of the State University. A complimentary hop was given the Colonel at Mr. Vilas' house last night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Extending the Game Law—Removals and Appointments—Robbing a Californian.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 4.

A meeting of sportsmen was held last night to inaugurate measures to extend the game laws on account of the arrival of several thousand prairie chickens from Illinois on the first day when the law opens the markets to dealers.

The appointment of R. J. Howard, Surveyor of the Port, is the method for getting rid of General McNeil, who was confirmed by the Senate, but never received his commission from the President. Mr. Howard has held the office continuously.

M. K. Davis, editor of the Conservative organ at Lexington, Missouri, has been appointed Postmaster of that town, in place of Alexander, Radical, removed.

Last week a party of three men arrived here from California, and one of the number, on leaving the boat, was enticed into a levee saloon, when he was drugged with liquor and robbed of seven thousand dollars in gold dust and some currency.

GREAT HAIL-STORM.

Terrible Destruction of Property.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., August 4.

There was a violent storm at this city last night. Not much wind, nor very much damage done, but enormous large hailstones fell, many of them measuring over seven inches in circumference. About ten miles north, there was more wind, and considerable damage done, many windows being broken out by the hail.

Terrific Hail-Storm—Great Damage to Crops and Window Glass—Huge Hailstones.

ELGIN, August 4.—A tremendous hail-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over this city last evening, between seven and eight o'clock. It came from the northwest, covering a tract about two miles in width. Several thousand lights of glass were smashed; gardens literally desolated of their fruits; corn, oats and wheat [illegible] cut down and ruined, causing serious loss to our farmers. Hailstones, measuring six and seven inches in circumference, were found, weighing over three ounces.

FROM LOGANSPORT.

Immense Union Meeting—Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 4.

[illegible]

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

FROM ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Major Gen. Eggleston and Colonel R. B. Hayes Renominated by Acclamation—The Johnson Party—Cholera—Fire.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, August 4.

Eggleston and Hayes were to-day unanimously renominated by acclamation for Congress.

There is the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm in the Union Conventions. The Johnson party here don't amount to a straw, and, when added to the Copperhead vote, won't affect the election. The Union ticket will be elected by [illegible] majority.

The cholera cases were fewer to-day than yesterday.

The Franklin Cotton Mill, on the corner of Third and Smith streets, was seriously damaged by fire this morning. A large amount of cotton was destroyed. Loss about $[illegible].

BY THE CABLE.

No Political News—The Cotton Market—5-20s quoted at [illegible]—Laying the St. Lawrence Cable—The British ship Terrible to aid in the work.

LONDON, Aug. 3, p. m.—There is no political news of real importance.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3, p. m.—Cotton.—The brokers' circular reports the sale of cotton for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 2d, at 74,000 bales. The sales to-day were 7,000. Middling uplands is quoted at 14 pence per pound.

NOTE.—This is a decline of ¼ penny from the last news received by the cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3—p. m.—The closing price of consols to-day was 87¾ for money.

American securities—5.20s were quoted, at the close of business to-day, at [illegible].

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 3.—Yesterday afternoon I sent the following telegram to Sir Alex. Milne, Admiralty, London:

SIR: I should be very glad if you would allow the Terrible, Captain Commeral, to accompany the Medway, to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Her officers and men enter so fully into the spirit of our work, that I am anxious to retain them. Please answer by cable. Kind regards to Lady Milne. CYRUS W. FIELD.

This morning the following was received:

LONDON, August 3.

Cyrus W. Field:

The Admiralty approve of the Terrible affording assistance by accompanying the Medway to lay the St. Lawrence cable.

Be kind enough to make this known to Captain Commeral, as the Admiralty's decision for his guidance. SIR A. MILNE, Admiralty.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Eleven messages were furnished from this city on Saturday for transmission to Europe by the cable, for which $1,[illegible] in gold was paid. Most of the daily papers call for a reform in the management of the cable, particularly in regard to the press despatches, and complain of the excessive charges.

FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice—It Came Not a Moment Too Soon for Austria—Success of the Italians in South Tyrol—The Political Troubles in England—Peace in Germany Looked For, etc.

FARTHER POINT, August 4.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool 26th, via Londonderry 27th of July, has arrived off this point.

LONDON, July 27th—a. m.—The armistice between Prussia and Austria will probably be renewed, but there is no intimation of this having been done.

The Government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland.

Previous to the armistice the Italians had been very successful in the South Tyrol.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The following steamships have arrived: Tripoli, Damascus, Saxony of London and [illegible], Transylvania.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Notice has been received that the Government has agreed with the Council of the Reform League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Times says that the armistice did not come a minute too soon to save Austria from a final catastrophe. Yet one day more and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of the Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians full masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west.

The combatants are now resting irrespective of their positions, and there are well grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged [illegible] and this again into a definite peace.

On the [illegible], a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between the Italians and Austrians.

FROM NEW YORK.

Progress of the Cholera in New York—The New Orleans Difficulties—General Sheridan Outranked by order of the President—Rumor says he will Resign—The Murder in Westchester, etc.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Twenty-two cases and ten deaths from cholera in the city, and forty-seven cases and ten deaths in Brooklyn, are reported to-day. Twenty-five of the Brooklyn cases occurred in the penitentiary. Total number of deaths in New York, for the week ending to-day, was [illegible]—a large increase over those for the same week last year.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A New York Tribune special from Washington says Attorney General Herron, of Louisiana, who was an officer in the rebel service, virtually ranks General Sheridan, as, by an order of the President, the military are subject to the call and disposition of the civil authorities. Rumor here to-night says General Sheridan will resign on account of the President's conduct in this [illegible], and the embarrassing position loyal officers are placed in.

The New York Tribune's New Orleans special [illegible] says: "The military commission appointed to investigate the massacre of Union men took Dostie's deposition to-day. The Hon. John Henderson and Rev. Mr. Horton were too weak to give evidence. Mr. Jackson, the Hon. Oscar Paynall, the Hon. E. Dupaty, and the Hon. George Howe are among the dangerously wounded not heretofore reported. Governor Hahn and the son of S. S. Fisher are badly wounded, but will recover. I saw them to-day in the hospital.

"The grand jury have indicted the members of the Convention, and those of them able to be dragged out were re-arrested. General Baird ordered a stay of proceedings, but the President telegraphed him emphatically not to interfere."

The parties who were implicated in the recent murder and outrage in Westchester County, when a Miss Hicks was killed and the arm of [illegible] was broken, are members of Company H, First artillery, and were passed out of Fort Schuyler on the authority of one of them, a Sergeant [illegible]. One of the party, Burke, was also a deserter, who got back to his company only the night before the murder. The corporal, Fitzgerald, who did the shooting, deserted his post to go with the party, although he should have refused them permission to pass out of the fort. He bears a very bad character in the regiment.

By a decision of Judge McCunn, the health officers are not to be interfered with in removing the fat-melting establishments located inside the city limits.

The French gunboat La Megre, which has arrived at this port, reports having left the United States steamers Monongahela, DeSoto, Florida and Metacomet at St. Thomas.

Claim Agents Who are not Recognized at the Department.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Tribune gives the following list of names of Claim Agents who are prohibited from doing business at the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury, from July 1, 1866, which may be of interest to soldiers who are entitled to the additional bounty:

[illegible]

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Money continues easy and steady at 4@5 per cent. Sterling dull and heavy, at [illegible]. Gold lower, opening at [illegible] declining to [illegible], and closing at [illegible]. Total exports of specie to-day, $[illegible]. Governments a shade firmer. Freights to Liverpool firm and quiet.

The Commercial's money article says the reaction of the stock market continues; there is a disposition among the larger operators to sell and realize profits, and for the moment this tendency prevails over the inclination to buy. The railroad list was generally [illegible] per cent lower.

Money is very abundant. The general rate with banks is 5 per cent, but heavy sums are loaned at 4 per cent. Discounts are quiet at [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Rebel Democracy in Session Last Night—Rebels on the Floor—Pugh and Vallandigham Make Speeches—Cheering Lee—Political Excitement—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—[illegible]

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Passenger Train Thrown off the Track—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A despatch to the World, dated Rutland, Vermont, says: An accident occurred on the R. & W. Railroad, near Granville, N. H., to-day [illegible]

A Passenger Car Demolished—Four Men Seriously Injured.

QUINCY, Ill., August 4.—An accident occurred on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad on Wednesday morning, at a point two miles east from Carthage, Ill. [illegible]

An Engineer Run Over and Killed.

WATERTOWN, Wis., August 4.—[illegible]

From Perry Springs.

[illegible]

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., August 4.—[illegible]

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, August 4.—[illegible]

Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, August 3.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held, pursuant to adjournment, in Detroit, on Tuesday, August 7th. Every member of the Association should be represented, as highly important business will come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) H. E. BAKER,

Secretary Western Associated Press.

An Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau Murdered.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Lieutenant Butts, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been murdered by highway robbers in Jackson Parish.

Cotton quiet; sales of 1,000 bales low middling at [illegible]; to-day's receipts were [illegible] bales. New York exchange [illegible] discount [illegible] sterling sixty. Freights to Liverpool [illegible]. There has been [illegible] of gold to New York this week, a part for the Government.

From Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 4.—A report from Washington states that Captain V. J. Williams, late of the Sixth Iowa cavalry, has been appointed postmaster of the [illegible]

From Canada.

[illegible]

Death of Colonel Rutherford.

[illegible]

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, N. T., [illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION.

Chief Justice Ruffin Against the New Constitution—Mr. Benjamin Predicts [illegible]

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.]

[illegible]

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The Government Attempt to Suppress a Reform Meeting in Hyde Park—Correspondence Between the London Chief of Police and Mr. Edmond Beales.

It turns out that the edict of Sir Richard Mayne prohibiting the Reform meeting in Hyde Park was issued by order of the new Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole, and that the right honorable gentleman was supported by Sir George Grey, who, while in office, had issued instructions that no meetings should be held in the parks. A copy of the handbill in question was forwarded to Mr. Edmond Beales by the Police Commissioner, who expressed a hope that the learned gentleman would exert his influence to prevent any attempt to hold the meeting. Mr. Beales, however, looks at the matter in quite a different light. In the course of an emphatic reply to Sir Richard Mayne, he refuses to recognize any power or right on the part of the police to declare that the meeting shall not be permitted. The correspondence is given at length below.

[illegible]

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,

EDMOND BEALES.

"4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, July 19."

[The "Cable" has given us the sequel of this news, which ended in a serious riot.]

Mr. Stuart Mill on the Franchise for Women.

At the sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 17, Mr. J. S. Mill moved an "address for a return of the number of freeholders, householders, and others in England and Wales who, fulfilling the condition of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualification for the electoral franchise, are excluded from the franchise by reason of their sex." He said:

[illegible]

[illegible] lingered until 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, when death kindly relieved her of every pain, and her freed spirit joined that of a sweet little daughter who had entered the immortal land a few months before. The husband of the lady was the late Democratic candidate for Attorney General of Ohio.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Spicy Collection of Despatches.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

CABLE ITEMS.—The sea-serpent has been successfully laid between Aspy Bay and Port au Basque, and hereafter despatches from Heart's Content will be forwarded through it, instead of by the yacht. It is not anticipated that the telegrams will be scaly at all.

—Night before last, in latitude 24 degrees, 56 minutes, longitude 18 degrees, 10 minutes, 1,000 fathoms deep, a party of mischievous young mermaids were caught swinging on the cable. They were whaled.

FROM EUROPE.—The report that Austria has been purchasing needle-guns to repair the rents made by Prussia, is manufactured out of whole cloth. Do you see the point?

—The London Times' special from Windsor says the Queen yesterday directed the Lord Treasurer to pay Minister Adams the amount claimed by the United States for losses by the Alabama, and that Mr. Adams received a cheque for the amount on the Bank of England, and at once turned it in to her Majesty's Exchequer to square the damages occasioned by the Fenian raid on Canada. Thus the "tie that binds us" is strengthened and perpetuated.

—Goldsmith's Deserted Village—"sweet Auburn, loveliest of the plain"—has been purchased on "ninety days'" time for the American Premier, Mr. Seward, who will retire to that secluded locality, after the Philadelphia Convention, to pursue his studies on the Prophecies.

—In London, at an early hour last evening, a young gentleman, with spare legs, weak eyes and light hair, named John Chivery, was observed by Little Dorrit—a young lady of amiable character who resides in the Old Marshalsea—to throw himself into the water from the iron bridge. A paper found in his pocket after the body was recovered contain a pathetic inscription for his own tombstone.

—Our Shylock was arrested at a late hour the other night, on the Rialto, in Venice, for being on a bender and disturbing the neighborhood with his cries about his ducats and his daughter. He was marched across a bridge of large size to the police station in the Ducal palace by that excellent officer of the Adriatic Freedmen's Bureau, Othello, who has heretofore done the State some service.

FROM ASIA, EGYPT AND PALESTINE.—The price of pork in Jerusalem advanced yesterday two shekels per pound.

—A young Damascus blade has been arrested in that city for coming the confidence game over a mummy of the second century. He swor'd awfully when he was "took up."

—An accomplished young woman in Tyre, a descendant of Queen Cleopatra, committed suicide day before yesterday, by swallowing a dose of "Egyptian calla."

—The enclosure on the eastern side of the Garden of Eden being in bad repair, an unruly hippopotamus lately escaped, but was soon secured. The local paper—the daily Alpha and Omega—says the garden is going to ruin. All traces of the bower where Adam and Eve took their siestas have disappeared, though the trail of the serpent is plainly visible in the orchard, the trees of which still bear fruit, but of inferior flavor and no piquancy.

—Navigation on the river Nile is obstructed by crocodiles. Water only three feet on the shoals, and falling.

FROM EL MEDINAH.—A party of vagrants, called pilgrims, en route to Mecca to visit the tomb of the lamented Prophet, were raided one day last week on the great desert by a band of gentle Bedouins, and rifled of their opium, garlick, and amulets. Allah, il Allah!

THE MISSIONARY SERVICE.—Late reports from the Fejee Islands represent the inhabitants as likely to suffer for lack of missionary meat. The stock on hand is reduced to a limited number of old and rather tough individuals, and a fresh supply of young and juicy victims would be hailed with delight.

FROM THE ORIENT.—The Tycoon of Japan committed hari-kari after reading the latest despatches from Mexico in the Jappenned Banner. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from mental obfustication.

The Tribune's special from Pekin says His Oriental Highness, the child of the Sun and brother of the Moon, the Emperor of China, in order to relieve his subjects from the dreadful necessity of drowning their surplus children, has hit upon the plan of shipping innocents to the United States, where of late years, he understands, there has been a great scarcity of babies.

(At this point the sea serpent twisted his tail and thus prevented further communication. As soon as the twist is out, despatches will be sent through straight.)

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH ORGAN.

A Description of the Great Instrument—Its Appearance, Compass and Effect—The Brooklyn Organ vs. the Boston Organ, &c.

[From the New York Herald, August 1st.]

Plymouth Church has now the honor of containing the largest organ as yet built in this country, and the Messrs. Hook, the builders, may congratulate themselves upon the erection of such a noble and magnificent instrument. All praise is due to Mr. Beecher for his efforts in securing such an instrument, and the furtherance, in this manner, of musical art. The original plan was to have had an organ of much smaller dimensions at a cost of about $1,900. This plan, however, was subsequently enlarged upon, a fourth manual, the solo organ being added, which, with the extra expense consequent upon tearing down and rebuilding a portion of the church to fit it for the reception of the organ, will make the total cost some $2,300 or $2,400. The organ was commenced in January, 1865.

COMPASS OF THE INSTRUMENT.

There are four manuals of fifty-eight keys each, which can be used singly or coupled together. The compass of each manual is from C to a. The pedals contains thirty-eight keys from CC to f. It is a noteworthy feature that all the stops are through stops.

THE BELLOWS AND AIR APPARATUS.

The manner in which the bellows are supplied with wind is new, simple and not easily put out of order. The old way of pumping by hand is done away with (though it can still be resorted to in case of necessity,) and in its stead we have the hydraulic engine. Four pairs of bellows are used for supplying air, and are placed in the room immediately under the organ and back of the desk. They have a capacity of about 500 cubic feet, and are worked by four hydraulic engines, as above mentioned, situated in the cellar of the church. These engines have upright cylinders, six inches in diameter, with a twelve-inch stroke, and are worked by the force of the Ridgewood water, which has a pressure of from fifteen to forty-five pounds to the square inch. The action of the engine is governed by the quantity of air in the bellows; for instance, if the air from one be used rapidly, its engine will work fast, because the supply of water for the engine is regulated by a rod from the bellows. The organist has by his side a water-gauge, showing the pressure to the square inch, and he also has a crank to turn on, cut off, or regulate the supply of water at will. Before him, also, are four bellows indicators. The arrangement is so perfect that failure in the supply of wind is scarcely possible. The most useful addition, or rather improvement on this organ, and which as far surpasses the old system as the modern pianos do the primitive ones, is in the action. This improvement is called the pneumatic action, and works in the following manner: To each pipe of the great organ is attached a small valve, which upon touching the keys, opens and allows a stream of compressed air to escape, which forces down the valve belonging to the pipe, doing away in this manner [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A Slight to an English Princess.

[Paris (July) Correspondence of the London Star.]

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cowley, and attended by Lady Melville and the gentlemen in waiting on the Prince, went to Versailles to visit the galleries as well as the Chateaux of Trianon. You will naturally conclude that the Prince and Princess being the hosts of our Ambassador, his excellency took them to Versailles in one of his carriages, by the splendid road thither which, crossing the Bois de Boulogne, St. Cloud, and Ville d'Avray, forms one of the most charming drives that can be imagined. It occupies but one hour, and conveys an enchanting idea of the environs of Paris. Not so, however, whether His Excellency's horses were ill, or the coachman attacked by the threatened epidemic, the fact is that their Royal Highnesses travelled like common mortals per railway Rive droite Rue St. Lazare. But what is still more astonishing, and which not only startled the inhabitants of Versailles, but not a little hurt the pride of the English residents of that town was to see the English Ambassador call two of the cabs whose dirty pink and blue calico linings are so well known, and whose broken-kneed Rosinantes are the constant subject of jeer among the street boys. It was, however, in one of these dirty, rough-going vehicles that the daughter of our Queen was driven through the city of Louis XIV., first to partake of a meaghre luncheon at the Hotel des Reservoirs and then to the palace of the Grand Roi. The Princess, when she [illegible] seated in this cab, [illegible] felt inclined to exclaim with the Doge of Venice, when he visited the palace in the time of Louis XIV.: "Ce qui m'étonne le plus c'est de m'y voir." I do the justice to the Prefect to assert that a telegram despatched on the party leaving Paris would have secured the presence of a more reliable vehicle than a hackney cab at the Versailles station.

Approaching Marriage of the Princess Dagmar.

[Paris (July 18th) Correspondence of the London Star.]

The approaching marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the heir apparent of all the Russias is much talked of in Paris salons. An eye witness relates the following details of the parting scene between her and the late Cesarewitch: "The young Princess had been summoned at his express wish, and arrived, accompanied by the Queen her mother, and the Prince Royal of Denmark. She was dressed in white, and as she arrived at the station excited the deepest sympathy from the immense crowd who awaited her arrival, anxious to catch a glimpse of her features; but this was impossible, as she hurried away rapidly to the Villa Herber. She was at once led to the dying Cesarewitch, and she knelt by his side, sobbing bitterly. He had been senseless; but in the white kneeling figure he suddenly recollected his fiancée, drew her towards him, and murmuring some words, inaudible save to her, kissed her forehead. Then, as one might read of in a novel, he took the Princess' hand, and, without again speaking, placed it in that of his brother Alexander, which action was at once interpreted by the family as signifying his wish that his brother should bestow on her the throne his own death would deprive her of. From that moment Princess Dagmar did not quit the death chamber till the Grand Duke had breathed his last. She closed his eyes and imprinted a parting kiss on his forehead, and thenceforth the Imperial family considered her as one of themselves. Her stay at Nice lasted but forty-eight hours. The present Cesarewitch is in character a complete contrast to his charming and deplored brother. Imperious and domineering, he is by no means popular, and has inherited not a little of the temperament of the family.

Two Children Killed by Rats—Full Details of the Horrible Occurrence.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 2.]

A few weeks since we published in our columns the report of a child having been killed by the bite of a rat, and that it was subsequently almost devoured by them. Our skeptical neighbor, the Dispatch waited for two weeks to ascertain the truth of the occurrence before giving it to their readers, but after patient search and diligent inquiry, they came to the conclusion, at last, that the whole affair was a hoax, and in quite a lengthy article in yesterday's issue, they gave their readers the benefit of this doubt. Knowing the source from whence we had obtained our information to be reliable, we repaired thither, and learned, that not only were we correct in the first statement, but that we had reported but half of the horrible circumstances. We [illegible] the [illegible] affair, and hope our enterprising cotemporary will not hesitate on the score of veracity to give them to their readers before they are a fortnight old. About nine o'clock, the parents of the infant referred to in our former article, were sitting in the kitchen of their home, when they heard screams issuing from a chamber adjoining, in which lay sleeping their children—little girls—the youngest being three months and the other three years old. The parents ran immediately to the assistance of the children, but just as they crossed the threshhold of the chamber, they saw two great black rats jump from the bed in which the children slept, and make a hasty exit through an open door in the rear. On going to the bed, it was discovered that both children had been severely bitten in the face and arms by the rats, and that the youngest was already dead. The other was seized with convulsions, in one of which she expired some twelve hours after being bitten, having suffered the most torturing agony in the meantime. In the interval between death and burial, the youngest child was laid on a settle, in the room in which it had been bitten and in the absence of its parents and friends from the apartment, a swarm of rats entered and devoured the entire face—the nose, cheeks and lips having been eaten to the bone, which laid bare in several places. In addition to the above case, an uncle of the children—a lad of about thirteen years—was severely bitten in the hand by a rat while asleep in the same dwelling a few nights subsequent to the occurrence narrated above.

General Martin Luther Smith died suddenly on Sunday morning in Rome, Georgia. He was attacked the day previous with inflammation of the bowels, and the disease raged so violently that his system, somewhat enervated by intense heat and fatigue, was incapable of bearing the shock. During the late war he was at the head of the Engineer Corps of the rebel army, and among other prominent performances during that eventful period, he planned and constructed the defences of Vicksburg. At the time of his death General Smith was Chief Engineer of the system of railroads, which is to connect Selma, Alabama, and Dalton, Georgia, of which General Johnson is President, and which are now being constructed.

—At Rock Island, July 27, there was registered at the Rock Island House, the name of "P. Kpolstoff, St. Petersburg." This gentleman was sent by the Russian Government to procure from General Rodman, commandant of Rock Island armory and arsenal, and the inventor of the celebrated "Rodman gun," the right to cast and use those guns by the Russian Government.

New Advertisements.

SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES

To Parties residing in this City, and elsewhere, regarding

THE SUCCESS OF

DR. LIGHTHILL

IN THE TREATMENT OF

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

ASTHMA,

AND DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR, THROAT & LUNGS,

Can be obtained by calling at his Office, Parlor No. 10,

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Where he can daily be consulted on DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

Operations for CATARACT, CROSS EYES, and all other operations in Ophthalmic Surgery successfully performed.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. CLEMENT,

The oldest Chiropodist in the West, is permanently located at 122 Clark-st., where he treats all Diseases of the Feet, Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails, without pain or bleeding.

Drs. Fuller, Harris & Thompson,

85 CLARK-ST.,

Opposite the Court House.

They execute all DENTAL OPERATIONS with skill, [illegible]

J. C. FULLER.

J. J. HARRIS.

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OFFICE TO RENT.

One of the best Offices in the city, with or without furniture, in a first-class business location, at a reasonable price.

Apply at 44 LaSalle-st.

New Advertisements.

POSITIVELY

THE

LAST WEEK

OF THE

SEASON!

PUTNEY,

KNIGHT &

HAMLIN,

WILL CLOSE THEIR STORE

AUGUST 10th,

FOR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS AND ENLARGEMENT.

REMEMBER, LADIES!

THIS IS THE

LAST CHANCE THIS SEASON FOR BARGAINS.

ALL

SUMMER GOODS

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Our stock is very low, but we wish to close out the last yard, and the last piece, and will if low prices will make any impression upon you.

REMEMBER!

WE SHALL OPEN AGAIN THE

FIRST OF SEPTEMBER,

WITH A

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

Live and Let Live Prices

IS OUR MOTTO.

PUTNEY,

KNIGHT &

HAMLIN,

Sign of the Golden Eagle,

105 Lake-st., Chicago.

A NEW

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Mr. BURDETT having for the past year been engaged in perfecting an instrument to replace small and inefficient Pipe Organs, and which would fully meet the requirements of churches and large halls of limited means, and yet be free from the many objections heretofore urged against this class of Reed Organs, now places his

PATENT TRI-REED ORGAN

Before the public as the result of his labors, feeling confident that it is the best Organ for this purpose now manufactured. Musicians and others interested in Reed Instruments are invited to call at our Warerooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Manufacturers.

J. D. KILBOURNE, D. D. S.,

(Graduate in 1852, of N. Y. Dental College.)

DENTIST.

Dr. KILBOURNE is happy to announce to the former patrons of Dr. Harris, and citizens of Chicago generally, that he has taken the rooms lately occupied by him (Nos. 11 and 12 Reynolds' Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.), where he will be pleased to see all who may wish for his professional services.

Terms reasonable, and satisfaction given in all cases.

SOLDIERS!

The undersigned, having been soldiers for nearly four years, and being thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the

PAY DEPARTMENT,

Are prepared to collect the Bounty due their old comrades under the new law, without delay. Send at once for our circular letter, containing a complete analysis of the law. Address, or call on

KNOBLESDORFF & GOODSPEED,

157 Randolph-st., Room 6, Chicago, Ill.

C. KNOBLESDORFF, late Col. 44th Ill. Inf.

C. E. GOODSPEED, late Capt. 61st Ill. Inf.

LONGWORTH'S

WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE.

These celebrated Wines are for sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and

WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO.,

37 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW BOUNTY & PENSION LAWS.

Who ever heard of any sales but

E. F. ADAMS

(Office N. W. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago), who has obtained Pensions for the wars of 1812 and the Revolution, respectively,

45 AND 70 YEARS

After those Wars? Echo answers "Who?" He will procure your Bounty under the new law for

FIVE DOLLARS.

He solicits all suspended and rejected claims. No charge till claims are allowed.

Office open till 9 p. m.

DENTISTRY!

[illegible]

Teeth extracted without pain. Charges moderate.

A. E. REED, D. D. S.

Office No. 90 Monroe-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

A practical business man, with $1,500 cash and a disposition to work, can learn of an opportunity to invest in a good business, which will pay at least 100 per cent profit the first year, and can be made to increase almost indefinitely. The business is now well established in this city, and is a sure thing. Books will be shown, and best of references given. Address, with name, P. O. Box 3023.

Equalization of Bounties.

Additional Bounties collected promptly and on reasonable terms. Applications may be made in person or by mail, to CHARLES R. WRIGHT, U. S. Claim Agent and Attorney, No. 62 Clark-st., northeast corner of Randolph, Room 4.

Advances Made

On consignments of Merchandise to New York.

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15 Chamber of Commerce.

To Claim Agents.

A complete series of Bounty and Pension Blanks printed and for sale (including blanks under the recent Act of Congress), by

C. C. SHULER,

Claim Agent, Freeport, Illinois.

Send for list of blanks and prices.

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FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH B. PHELPS,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

SALTPETRE.

A small lot choice Crude Saltpetre, for sale by

JOSEPH B. PHELPS,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

COTTAGE.

For sale, a new one-story Frame Building [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN

NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE NEW

Spring and Summer Medicine

FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

COMBINED WITH

IODIDE OF LIME,

PREPARED FOR

G. W. PETTES, Boston,

By James R. Nichols & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of

ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK,

With Protoxide of Iron,

Which has become so favorably known as a TONIC AND RESTORATIVE, by Physicians and Invalids in all parts of the country.

The new preparation, "SARSAPARILLA IN COMBINATION WITH IODIDE OF LIME," presents one of the most prompt alterative agents, in a form capable of exerting full action upon the system, and this in colorless and pleasant doses. It is conceded that the alterative, resolvent, or tonic effects of IODINE, are exerted most decidedly when associated with other alteratives, in combination; and the Sarsaparilla seems to fulfil perfectly all the favorable requisitions.

The first effect usually observed when "SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME" is taken, is an increase of appetite, showing that it has tonic properties of a marked character. Its alterative effects are manifest in its ready combination with the blood and tissues. Pale, scrofulous women and children improve rapidly under its use, and the vital functions assume a healthy condition.

It is admirably adapted to a large number of ailments or acute affections peculiar to children. It is suited to them, both by the mildness and efficiency of medicinal effect and the pleasant, attractive form of the remedy. It may be given for a long period where constitutional influences are desired, and no repugnance, or disinclination to take the syrup, encountered. In White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, and Distortions of the Spine, it should be given persistently, in moderate doses, until relief is obtained.

In the Spring of the Year, and during the Warm Weather,

The accumulation of morbid matter in the system seems to become manifest and very troublesome. Lassitude, Headache, Boils, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Joints, Indigestion, etc., are very common. Nothing ever devised is better adapted to remove, eradicate or drive off these affections [illegible] this new combination of SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME.

No preparation like it, or which approximates to it, as an

Alterative, or Blood Purifier,

Has ever before been placed within the reach of invalids. Indeed, it is an entirely NEW and SCIENTIFIC combination, and in no respect resembling anything hitherto employed.

The opinion of medical men concerning it, the description of its chemical character, therapeutic value, manner of use, etc., are given in a circular, which can be had at the store of any and all first-class Druggists.

FOR SALE IN

CHICAGO BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THIRD GRAND

PLEASURE EXCURSION!

The A No. 1 Passenger Steamer

"NORMAN,"

P. PRICE, Commander, will leave her dock [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, August 8th, at 8 o'clock p. m., for all ports of importance on Lake Superior, stopping also at Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan and Mackinaw, on Lake Michigan. Now is the best time for making this interesting and delightful trip, which has not its equal on the Continent. For freight and passage apply on board or at the office of [illegible]

Where tickets can be had and staterooms secured in advance.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

BONFIELD & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law & Claim Agents,

No. 10 Portland Block, S. E. corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Will collect promptly, and on reasonable terms, claims of Soldiers and Sailors under the new Bounty Law of July 28th, 1866, the new Pension Law of June 6th, 1866, and other existing laws.

Address No. 10 Portland Block.

JAMES BOYD,

(Late with JAMES BOYD & BROTHERS, Chicago),

Broker in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities,

No. 44 Exchange-place, New York.

Member of

New York Gold Exchange, New York Open Board.

Personal attention given to all business from Western Bankers and Merchants strictly on commission.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An election will be held on

Monday, the 6th instant,

Between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, to fill the vacancy in the Directorship of the Board occasioned by the resignation of J. W. Preston, Esq.

By order of the Board.

JOHN F. BEATY, Secretary.

IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a number of finely improved Farms for sale in the neighborhood of Rome, [illegible]

HENRY M. WARD,

Land Agent and Surveyor, [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

AND TO ARRIVE,

DIRECT FROM FRANCE, VIA CANADA.

[illegible]

SCOTCH PIG IRON!

We have on hand and are receiving

"Gartsherrie" and "Eglinton"

PIG IRON.

McGLASHAN, HUGGIE & GEDDES,

96 LA SALLE-ST.

VALUABLE LOT

AT AUCTION,

Situated on West Madison & [illegible]

[illegible]

WOOL.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also give your present and future address.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

WAR OF RACES.

Whenever the Republican party has proclaimed through its conventions, its journals, or its statesmen, the principle of manhood suffrage, it has been met with the cry of "War of Races." Andrew Johnson exposed this raw-head-and-bloody-bones at the time he commenced reorganizing the Southern States. Doolittle painted it on his banner in Wisconsin last year, just above the thirty-six stars, which, he said, had not been erased. All the Copperhead prints in the country have kept it standing at their editorial heads. Finding that it did such good bugbear service as against negro suffrage, they have used it whenever a practical measure has been proposed to protect the freedmen against the cruelty and rapacity of their late masters. They paraded it when the Civil Rights Bill was passed. They flung it out when the Constitutional Amendment was reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and they are still making it perform such service as a venerable scare-crow is capable of, during the present campaign.

The massacres of Memphis and New Orleans prove that a war of races already exists—that is, an unprovoked war of the white race against the black. This is the only kind of a war that was ever threatened. When Johnson and Doolittle, and their Copperhead echoes, predicted a war of races as a consequence of impartial suffrage, they never intended, never dreamed, that the blacks were going to make war on the whites. They meant that in the event of negro suffrage, the white race would commence an indiscriminate massacre of the blacks, and that there would be no power to prevent them from executing such a hellish purpose. But the Memphis and New Orleans riots show that the massacre has begun without the provocation. The streets of both those cities have been bathed in the blood of loyal men, in the absence of any Congressional action looking toward negro suffrage. The question is now solemnly presented to Congress and the people, whether, admitting that there is any foundation for the forebodings of Johnson and Doolittle, impartial suffrage could make the matter any worse. If a man is to be killed, and his wife ravished, and his children roasted alive in his own house, according to the Memphis style of reconstruction, might he not as well die with the ballot in his hand as without it? Better, we think. It is more reconcilable with the average prejudices of mankind that a man should fall in battle grasping his musket, than be cooped up and slaughtered without the means of defence. This question of resolving two centuries of slavery into perpetual freedom may not—probably will not—be settled in a year. We do not affirm that giving the ballot to the negro would settle it immediately. All history shows that the evils growing out of pernicious and rotten systems of society and government cannot be stopped on the instant, even by the overthrow of those systems. The French Revolution uprooted a tyranny of ages, which no civilized nation at this day could endure for a moment. But the immediate consequences of the revolution were barbarous and revolting. The France of the sixteenth century gave birth to the France of the nineteenth, not without the pangs which nature has ordained for the introduction of new life into the world. No one will deny that the fruits of the French Revolution are worth all that they cost. No one will affirm that it were better a great nation should be suffocated through all time, than that it should wade through blood to the pure atmosphere of equal rights.

Impartial suffrage is the destiny of this country. It is the logical consequence of the Declaration of American Independence, of the war of the Revolution, and of the war of the Rebellion—yes, of the "War of Races" which is now going on. It may be impeded, but it cannot be prevented. It may come in a baptism of blood, or through the peaceful agencies of the Constitution, but come it will. The fact, now fully demonstrated, that the negro exists at the mercy of savages eager to take his life on the first plausible occasion, will tell upon the loyal millions of the country, who will demand that both classes shall be equally well armed for the conflict, and that no such advantage as a monopoly of political power shall be given to the aggressors, who already hold the advantage of a monopoly of education. Granted that the transition period of Southern society, like the transition period of French society in 1789, involves bloodshed, why should the innocent alone suffer, and the guilty alone escape? If we are to have a war of races, let it be a real war and not a piteous massacre. The judgments of heaven will be visited upon us as a people if we permit this appalling state of things to continue. The condemnation of the civilized world rests upon us already for having tolerated it so far.

But will not the granting of the ballot to the negro tend to arrest, rather than intensify, the war of races which Andrew Johnson has done so much to bring about? We think it will. In the first place the South has a profound respect for the power which put down the rebellion—the power of the people in the loyal States. When the war ended by the capitulation of Johnston's army, the South would have accepted any conditions of peace that might have been tendered to them. They were ruined and starving, and they asked only to be allowed to earn an honest living. Andrew Johnson is responsible for all the malignity and cruelty which have been developed among them since the end of the war. Yet they entertain no lack of respect for the power which crushed their armies, and if that power, constitutionally expressed, says to them: "You shall allow the negro to vote, and you shall not butcher him for voting"—they will never ask for an explanation or a postponement. The thing will be done. But are we to concede that the granting of equal rights to any class of people will tend to unsettle the foundations of society, or turn men to cutting each others' throats? We have not so read the history of civilization. The withholding or denial of rights has often led to bloodshed—the granting of such rights never. This rule is universal. It conforms to reason and religion. Why should any man contend that a rule of such uniform application, and so consonant with the teachings of Christianity, will fail and be reversed when applied to the Southern States of this country? If we concede that such would be the consequence, it must be upon the hypothesis that the whites of the South are the outlaws and common enemies of mankind. Put a ballot in the hand of the negro, and he will go to the polls and vote it, that is all. He will not cut any man's throat with it, or employ it to burn down any man's house. Yet, forsooth, when he gets it there will be a war of races!

It seems probable that the South will not accept the mild terms offered to them in the Constitutional Amendment. If they do not it will be the clear duty of the present Congress to lay the axe at the root of Andrew Johnson's provisional governments, and reorganize them on the basis of impartial suffrage. There will be no war of races then. Instead of it there will be respect for law, and submission to it. General Grant knows how to establish and execute anything which the law making power may enact, without having any war of races in his track.

COOK'S BILL.

In his South Bend speech, Speaker Colfax thus referred to the new Habeas Corpus act:

"We also passed a bill protecting Union officers and soldiers from the harassing suits commenced against them in great numbers in the State courts of Southern States by the rebels. Three thousand such suits have been commenced in the State of Kentucky alone. By that act we have provided that any soldier or officer against whom suit is entered for property destroyed by him in obedience to the order of his commanding officer, shall have the privilege of transferring his suit to the [illegible] Court of the United States, in order that he may there, or by appeal to the United States Supreme Court, obtain that justice which through prejudice in the State courts he could not obtain. [illegible]"

The Hon. B. C. Cook, of the Ottawa District, in this State, who is a very able lawyer, drafted this mighty important bill, and to his [illegible]

[illegible] them, whether white or colored, was [illegible] in behalf of the Union, either as an officer or private soldier, or had given aid and comfort to the Government of the United States.

[illegible]

Repudiation of the Federal debt is gradually cropping out as one of the measures of the Copperhead party. The leaders are cautious in avowing their real sentiments in respect to it, at this stage of reconstruction; but some of the more impatient ones are not [illegible] at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on Wednesday last, Hon. Robert Mallory, who is an influential leader of the Copperjohnson party in that State, made the following declaration in regard to repudiating the National debt:

"It has been charged against the institution of slavery that it tended to make men aristocratic and exclusive. If this be true, much more might it be said [illegible] aristocratic party at the North. The speaker did not say he advocated a repudiation of the National Debt, but remarked that the time might come when the poor mechanic and farmer who could hardly keep body and soul together, (?) on account of his onerous taxes, would rise against this debt, and send Representatives to Congress who would refuse to pay one cent of the debt. When that mighty army of sufferers, and resolute, determined men, should march up to attack the fortifications of this public debt, the strong walls placed around it by the party in power would be disintegrated and fall before that mighty host as the walls of Jericho fell before the children of Israel."

The largest holders of the national debt reside in New York and are ardent supporters of the Johnson policy and party. There are tens of thousands of men calling themselves "Democrats," scattered all over the North and West, who own 5-20's or 7-30's, and hope to own more of them. Every stockholder in a National bank is an owner of United States bonds, and quite a number of these are "Democrats." Nearly all the Insurance Companies of the United States have their capital chiefly invested in Federal bonds, and there are not a few "Democrats" who are stockholders in those institutions. In every neighborhood there are scores of farmers who have more or less 5-20's or 7-30's, and a portion of them are "Democrats." It is estimated that the American holders of Federal securities number between twelve and fifteen hundred thousand persons, belonging to all ranks, ages and conditions of society, from the poor widow, with her little fifty dollar bond, and the wounded soldier with his bounty money invested in a 7-30, up to the merchant prince and the retired capitalist. A blow struck at the National debt is a blow struck at every third man in the loyal States, and at the business foundations of the entire country. The holders of Federal bonds pay more than half of the taxes collected for the support of the General Government. Copperhead orators would do well to touch the repudiation project very delicately lest they alarm tens of thousands of their followers, who have money invested in bonds. The ears of the mob may be tickled with the idea of repudiation, but they happen not to be the class that pay money towards or have much pecuniary stake in the welfare of society. The only real safeguard is to be found in the ratification of the fourth section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution; and any man owning United States securities who votes the Copperhead ticket this fall, may be voting for the confiscation of his own property, by the Copper-rebel party. The fourth section is as follows:

> "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

SEWARD ON THE VIRTUE OF TELEGRAMS.

On the announcement that the Great Eastern had arrived at Heart's Content after successfully laying the cable, the Secretary of State sent the following despatch to Cyrus W. Field, Esq:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July [illegible], 1866.

Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:

Acknowledgements and congratulations. If the Atlantic Cable had not failed in 1858, European States would not have been led in 1861 into the great error of supposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate African Slavery or divide this Republic. Your great achievement constitutes, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

It is difficult to comprehend the process of reasoning whereby the Honorable Secretary arrives so positively at his conclusions.

If studied and elaborate despatches sent to Europe twice or thrice a week during the war, and delivered within a little more than a week of their dates, had no effect whatever in correcting the errors or perversity of foreign courts, how could diplomatic telegrams of a couple dozen words administered daily have converted the crowned heads of Europe to Mr. Seward's subsequent views of the status of African slavery? If there is such magic and potent power in a telegram, why did not Mr. Seward avail himself of the wires running from Washington to Richmond and Montgomery, and pour in such a stream of electricity as to shock, stun and knock senseless the plotters of treason? If his telegrams to Jeff. Davis had no effect, how would telegrams to Lord Palmerston have reformed British neutrality?

Mr. Seward strangely forgets his own long-winded despatches to the British and French, in which he solemnly assured them, in the name of his Government that "no matter how war might eventuate, whether in the dissolution of the Union or its restoration, the *political status of no human being in the United States would be changed.*" If the Atlantic Cable had then been working, he would have told the Courts of Great Britain and France, Spain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, as often as once a day, that no matter which side might win, in our civil war, no bondmen would be emancipated, that there would be no disturbance of the Dred Scott doctrine. He would also have informed them that the war would last but "ninety days" at most when peace would be made and slavery perpetuated. Mr. Seward has practiced humbug about long enough on the American people already.

RUFFIN-ISM.

Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, has decided the President's reconstruction policy unconstitutional. He holds that the President has no right to appoint a Governor and call a Constitutional Convention in one of those sovereign States that "was never out of the Union, and never lost its status and rights as a sovereign State." He holds, therefore, that Andrew Johnson's Constitutional Convention had no more power than a mass meeting to change the Constitution of North Carolina, and hence that the articles abolishing slavery were never constitutionally adopted. *Ergo*, slavery still exists. *Ergo*, also, a State has still a right to secede, &c.

Chief Justice Ruffin takes Andrew Johnson's platform, places the President upon it, shoves it off into deep water, and then pitches him overboard. What Justice Ruffin has decided is not at all true, but if the Johnson doctrine—that a State can never lose its sovereign rights—is true, then Judge Ruffin's decision is true.

The rebels will soon have impudence enough to sue the President to recover back the cost of their pardons.

LOUISIANA.

The course of President Johnson towards the New Orleans rebels is a singular combination of illegality and impudence. If Louisiana is a State in the Union as "my policy" claims, then the President has, by the Constitution, no power to intervene in its affairs except on application of the Legislature, or if that be not in session, of the Governor. But the President actually does interfere, not only without any application of the Legislature or of the Governor, but to assist the rebel Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Mayor in opposing and thwarting the action of the Governor, and to assist rebel assassins and rioters in their violations of the public peace. He practically assumes to set aside the Governor, and confers, over his head, with his rebel subordinates, with whom legally he has nothing to do whatever. Instead of treating Louisiana as a sovereign State, with which he can hold no communication except through its Governor or Legislature, he treats it as a mere junta or club of politicians, whom he can "hobnob," with, so far as he can use them for his purposes, and disregard as of no authority whatever, the moment they fail to support "my policy."

CABLE PRICES.

It will be quite time to find fault with the prices established by the Atlantic Telegraph Company when it shall have succeeded in getting back its capital already invested, with interest, and a fair return for the enterprise, industry, skill and labor required to secure its triumph over innumerable obstacles and repeated failures. Because the cable has worked a week successfully, its success as a pecuniary investment is by no means demonstrated, as the signals may fade and disappear in another week, like those on the cable of 1858. The true rule of prices for the proprietors of the Atlantic Cable, as of all other enterprises, is to charge just those prices, whether high or low, at which they can make most money. The more they make, the sooner they invite competition, and thus insure a reduction of prices.

USURPATION.

In his letter to the Attorney General of Louisiana the President says: "The people must be first consulted in changing the organic law of the State. Usurpation will not [illegible]" the people. Does Mr. Johnson mean to declare himself a usurper?

A WASTE OF TIME.

It would be well for the soldiers of Cook County to reflect that the world is going round all the time that they are debating whether they will run a separate ticket this fall, or accept the services of the Republican party as the means of getting their share of the offices soon to be voted for. Unless they come to a speedy decision the case will be closed—the battle fought and won, while they stand mouthing. It is nothing to us, except that we would like to serve them, whether they protract their discussions till doomsday or not. It is nothing to us, except that we wish to be their friends, and to promote their just claims in the community, whether they put a separate ticket in the field or not. We know that they cannot defeat the Republican party. We know that the Republican party will do them justice if they will trust to it, and put their own shoulders to the wheel with their friends inside the Republican organization. We know that the barnacle tribe in the Court House can be scraped clean off the bottom of the Republican frigate, if the soldiers themselves will cease their everlasting dispute about a separate ticket and put themselves in a position to be helped to what they want. The barnacle tribe know this, too, and they are laboring with might and main to foment discord among the soldiers, and promote the strife.

☞ The Indiana Fenians have resolved that they are in no hurry to sell out, that they are independent and neutral as to American politics, and that they are not to be taken in by resolutions and bills that hang fire. They remind us in their shrewdness of the smart lad from the country, who was left in charge of a load of hay which his sire had brought into town for sale. "What's hay a ton?" asked a customer. "I know and Dad knows," replied the youth, "and that's enough to know—can't come any sell on me."

☞ The Secretary of State, it is reported, says that the New Orleans massacre in which a couple of hundred Unionists were butchered by the rebels, is a little ebullition of patriotic ardor of the President's friends, and that the affair will all blow over and everything be lovely within sixty days.

THE MORMONS.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS HAREM; or, an Authentic History of Brigham Young, his numerous Wives and Children. By Mrs. C. V. WAITE. 12 mo. cloth, pp. 280. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1866. Sold by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Is it not queer that there should have been carved out of our Republic a hierarchy, better organized than the Jewish and more tyrannous than that of the Arabian Prophet? A commonwealth of priestcraft and chicanery, in which the passions and ignorance of one mountebank preacher assume the form of divine oracles; now thunderbolts of Jove, striking down rivals in Mormon love; now, mountains and crags hurled with Titan arm against the Gentile Olympus, and anon benignant smiles and gracious deeds radiant from His High Mightiness, the Elohim of the Holy Zion. Can the readers of the TRIBUNE believe it? twenty-two hundred years after the failure of the most powerful hero of antiquity to rank himself among the gods as Zeus Ammon, Brigham Young, a red-headed glazier from the hills of Vermont, is actually deified by his more zealous disciples at Salt Lake City in these days of science and doubt! On the crest of our continent, where the world clasps her girdle, there lives a little Napoleon, who has made the dessert blossom as the rose, who holds in his hand the lives and fortunes of a host of devoted followers, who boasts that from his underground treasury "he can drop dollar for dollar with any sovereign in Europe," who appoints himself Governor of Utah, dictates terms to the Government of the United States, delivers verbose proclamations from the throne of omnipotence, puts his sacred thumb to his nose during service in the Tabernacle and gyrates his apostolic finger at the poor Morrisites, swears at the officers of the General Government in the peroration of his "Thus-saith-the-Lords;" he is the hero of more love intrigues than Charles II. or Aaron Burr; he has the best assorted harem this side of Turkey; his wives are more numerous, more beautiful, more youthful and sooner cast away than those of any other civilized polygamist; his boys are the best tobacco-chewers, whiskey-drinkers and wife-whippers in Utah; he takes other men's homes to make room for his concubines; "President of the Church, Prophet, Seer, Revelator;" "Lord of the Harem," "Elohim, or Head God," "Grand Archee of the Order of the Gods;" and in the name of history the greatest of the earthly gods, Seducer, Hypocrite, Liar, Cheat, Impostor, Swindler, Eavesdropper, Spy, Oppressor, Brigham Young.

Mormonism is an infamous falsehood, a lie with contradictions, a lie by design, and a lie by very numerous disinterested witnesses under oath. We presume some fraction of every generation is doomed to be imposed upon by false gods and prophets, till all men study the human mind enough to become their own priests. With the sincere Saints, who give up their goods and their virtue to the Utah Pope, we deeply sympathize; but these narrow-minded, honest dupes are not Mormonism, but its victims. In this "ism," or rather in spite of it, there are ideas true and useful, for in human nature there is beauty, and it will crop out. A strange, agglomerate religion has taken root among us. Mormons have a personal deity as truly as the Hebrews, and all the Monotheism of the Semitic race. Their doctrines are as full of Dualism as those of Persia, and their Trinitarianism rivals the Triads of the Egyptians and Hindoos. In their incarnations they are Buddhists, and in their procreation, continuation, transmigration and exaltation of soul, they are Pythagoreans. In their sensuous speculations and their *summum bonum* they are Epicureans. They are Fetichists in their ghostly notions and Platonists in their belief of moving principles or ideas. They are Mussulmans in their views of the resurrection of the body, in their polygamy and degradation of women. Like Jews they hate Gentiles, and merge all civil liberty in the despotism of theocracy. They are Christians in some small degree, for they base their faith in part upon the Bible; and they are Arians because they believe Christ was a "creature." With the followers of Jesus they hold to the fall of man, the atonement, regeneration, &c. Like John of Patmos, they believe in a millenium, to prove which they pore over the dreams of the Apocalypse. Their priesthood of the order of Melchisidec have borrowed many of their forms from Masonry. The head of this order pretends to be God. Their present theories are a mixture of [illegible]

But Mormonism proper; and herein, first the spirit out of which the sect sprang. The Smith family were remarkable in their neighborhood for laziness, lying, intemperance and stealing. They not only lied in general but lied specifically about the golden plates, and lied with contradictions. They spent much of their time digging for hidden treasures. Joseph Smith, the laziest, falsest, meanest of this vulgar family, saw several visions. In one of them he was commanded to put black clothes on his back, approach a spot sacred to the [illegible]

Such is the Zeus of the Latter Day Saints, out of whose consecrated forehead sprang, fully armed, the Athene of Mormonism.

But whence the Book of Mormon? It was stolen from Solomon Spaulding, a son of Connecticut who was graduated at Amherst, entered the ministry, settled at New Salem, Ohio, fell into decline, amused himself in studying the mounds and other relics of prehistoric man which abounded in his neighborhood, dreamed out the identity of the lost tribes of Israel and the American Indians, wrote a historic romance, another Odyssey, in which he set forth in solemn style the wanderings and doings, the traditions and religion of our aborigines, told a mysterious tale about the discovery of his book, and called it the "Manuscript Found." The strange work was loaned to one Patterson, a publisher of Pittsburgh, in whose office Rigdon, a printer, copied the story, and the original found its way back to the author. By secret process this book became the Mormon bible, and little-minded preachers shouted it divine with an enthusiasm worthy of Peter or Mohammed or the more recent Bab of Persia. Mr. Spaulding's widow, his partner Mr. Henry Lake, and his servant, together with several other persons, who had often read or heard the author read the "Manuscript Found," testified, some of them under oath, that the miraculous Book of Mormon was the same book from which they had derived so much amusement. The original was produced and publicly compared to the pretended translation of Smith's tablets, when lo! most of the passages were identical verbatim. The romance was written about the year 1812. The Book of Mormon was published in 1830. The Rigdon, just named, is the same man who sat behind the blanket with Smith, and translated the "golden tables," while the pedagogue amanuensis was not permitted to see the holy things.

The Mormons were persecuted in Missouri and Illinois. Hyrum and Joseph Smith were shot by the mob. Brigham Young assumed the holy sceptre and "handed Rigdon over to the buffeting of Satan for a thousand years," filled the "saints" with burning hate of the "Gentiles," pretended to be a Moses and the founder of a new dispensation, held the pay of Mormon United States soldiers at Council Bluffs, and reduced their families to want, putting ten thousand dollars into his pocket. Arrived in Salt Lake City, he at once put on all the despotic omnipotence of a Persian King. When Judge Brochus spoke against polygamy on a Mormon platform, Brigham immediately answered him thus: "I will kick you or any other Gentile Judge from this stand, if you or they again attempt to interfere with the affairs of our Zion." This is the "Head God" on free speech. How much it sounds like the defence made by the cavaliers of the South in the case of forced colored polygamy! Hear the Elohim of the Desert on Government: "I live above law, and so do this people. I have no fear of Franklin Pierce removing me from office, and saying that another man shall be Governor of this Territory. We have got a Territorial Government, and I am and will be Governor, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says, 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer;' and then I am willing to yield to another." And again: "I will have a free and independent Government for myself, where I may live and enjoy my civil and religious liberties." Judge Shaver held some difference with the prophet, and was soon after found dead; and Brigham boasts that "Almon W. Babbitt undertook to quarrel with him, but soon afterwards was killed by the *Indians*." (Danites.) Brigham presumed that "the 'boys' knew their business." Thus saith the Prophet in 1857, when Colonel Johnston's little army was approaching: "They say that their army is legal, and I say that such a statement is as false as hell, and that they are as rotten as an old pumpkin that has been frozen seven times, and then melted in a harvest sun. Come on with your thousands of illegally ordered troops, and I will promise you, in the name of Israel's God, that you shall melt away as the snow before a July sun. * * * You might as well tell me that you can make hell into a powder-house, as to tell me that you could let an army in here and have peace; and I intend to tell them and show them this, if they do not stay away. * * * And I say our enemies shall not slip the bow on old Bright's neck again. God bless you. Amen." This passage is taken from a sermon, and it aptly figures the mind of this renegade Prophet. After his brave "God-Almighty-being-my-helper-they-shall-not-come-here," Brigham prepared to remain with his wives, finally confessed that he was personally a coward, and left men of fewer menaces to guard the sacred city. The "Lion of the Lord" shook himself, roared hideously, then lay down.

Mormon cupidity, aided by unscrupulousness, has a record darker than Defoe's buccaneers and only surpassed in depravity by Pizarro and his comrades in Peru. Moore & Bradley started a distillery in Utah and made money. Brigham went and rebuked them sharply, declaring that they would [illegible] the means of intoxication. After the proprietors were put away, the Prophet carried on the whiskey business with great energy, and put much money into the safe of the "Head God." A Mr. Williams loaned fifteen thousand dollars to a Mormon agent before arriving at Salt Lake City. He finally sought to be refunded, upon which Young returns him this impudent answer: "If an Elder is willing to preach the Gospel without purse or scrip, it is none of your business what he does with the money he has borrowed from you. If you murmur against the Elder it will prove your damnation." Rich men are sent on "missions," and their estates taken under the paternal care of the Church, (B. Young & Co.,) and the Church makes no report and acknowledges no responsibility. The ordinary functions of the Danites is to watch for rich trains of emigrants, kill all who can tell tales, and bring booty into the office of their chief. A half million in gold is said to have found its way from England to the vaults of Brigham. It is believed that the Prophet's yard is perforated by subterranean passages, and that the main treasury is under ground. This much is certain, that the masons and carpenters who did the basement work of the "Zion House," suddenly disappeared.

Brigham's religious pretensions are characteristic of Bedlam. Hear him: "No man need judge me. You know nothing about it, whether I am sent or not; futhermore, it is none of your business, only to listen with open ears to what is taught you, and serve God with an undivided heart." In 1852 this wise lunatic declared that Adam was God. Nay, the good father of Judge Stiles deposes that Brigham arrogated to himself the attributes of Deity. The old man had denied to some pious Mormons that the great "Master of the Harem" was divine; whereupon he was taken before the Bishops, and sternly asked, "If Brigham Young be not God, who is?"

As persecutor this Prophet may take rank with the Cæsars or the Spaniards. In 1853 the Gladdenites received the following gentle warning: "Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. I say, rather than that apostates should [illegible]

[illegible] woman, [illegible] not seen a happy day since I [illegible] with." Insomuch that King Brigham proclaimed that on a certain day the women of Mormondom must have accepted emancipation, or ever after "live their religion." He says, "I am going to set every woman at liberty, and say to them, 'Now go your way—my women with the rest—go your way.' And my wives have got to do one of two things: either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live their religion, or they may leave, for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone, rather than have scratching and fighting around me. * * * I want to go somewhere, and do something to get rid of the whiners." All this was designed to stop the "whining" of first wives. Let us have an example of the coarseness and practical barbarity of polygamy. We quote from the most "respectable" class. Young's first Counsellor Kimball, accosted a Prussian brother. "Brother Zaussig," he said, "are you doing well?" "Yes, sir." "Then you do well for the Church, too," said the Second President; "how many women have you?" "Two, sir." "That is not enough, you must take a couple more. I'll send them to you. Do you hear?" "Yes, sir." On the following evening when the brother returned home, he found two women sitting there. His wife introduced them as the "sisters Pratt." One of them, Sarah, said, "Brother Zaussig, brother Kimball told us to call on you, *and you know what for*?" "Yes, ladies, but it is a very hard task for me to marry two." The other lady remarked, "Brother Kimball told us that you were doing a very good business, and could support more women." Sarah then said, "*Well, brother Zaussig, I want to get married anyhow.*" The good Prussian made answer, "Well, ladies, I will see what I can do, and let you know."

We know not where to stop in the midst of this modern spring of Judaism and barbarism. Mrs. Waite's faithful and burning pages have led us on farther and farther, till we have not only studied every paragraph of her book, but have turned aside into the researches of Bennett, Gunnison, Hyde, &c., with a look into the book of Mormon, the works of Parley P. Pratt, Franklin D. Richards, and sundry scraps of Young's sermons; and this fuel has fed our indignation even more than our curiosity. We have been accustomed to personify human depravity in the civilized plunderer of the Peruvians; but better judges in a future generation will give Satan a body from our own territory. We believe the causes of Mormon success to be the intense religious sensibility of the class out of which proselytes were made, the very democratic nature of the first churches, the extraordinary suffering and cruel persecution of the "fathers," the fitness of Mr. Spaulding's manuscript to excite the religious ardor of ignorant but very imaginative followers, the excellence of Brigham Young's genius for organizing disciples from every race and language, the notion of present revelation from God, an idea which has a charm for every generation, the fear of terrible penalties both in this world and the next, and the heavenly reward of many wives and much power. The principles of decay now at work in Mormonism are the ever increasing pressure of surrounding civilization, the ominous United States soldiers across the Jordan from the Holy City, the Christianity of the Rev. Mr. McLeod and his Congregational Church, the influence of the *Union Vedette*, a daily newspaper published at Salt Lake City, the disgust which polygamy has produced in the United States, the cries of justice for the punishment of the Mountain Meadow murderers, the wealth extorted from poor men and set in jewels on the fair forms of Brigham's harlots, a decrease in Young's influence and in the faith of his people, protected criticism, the rise of education, and the schism of Joseph Smith, son of the martyred prophet, who is a good man and whose followers discard polygamy and stand quite equal to the average of recent dissenters.

Statesmen, journalists, preachers—all who wish to aid in reducing to civilized elements this rude goitre which has grown fast to the side of American society—will join us in thanking Mrs. C. V. Waite for her excellent exposition of Brigham Young's Mormonism. We believe her book will do more toward spreading much-needed information on this important subject than any other work we have met with. Her pages are remarkably calm for those of a woman on a topic every item of which is an insult to her nature. The book is well filled with facts; the matter is well classified; the narrative is graphic; the argument is logical; the style is plain, straightforward, unpretending, concise and impressive. The book proves that at the other end of its inditing quill there was a true woman. But the result. We hope that Mrs. Waite's effort will help the authorities to a decision by which Brigham Young will be arrested and tried for treason, or complicity in the massacre at Mountain Meadow, or polygamy, or some other crime [illegible] that sweet-smiling hypocrite has perpetrated in the name [illegible]

THE CROWN OF WILD OLIVE: [illegible] By John Ruskin. [illegible] $1.50, cloth. New [illegible] Sold by S. C. Griggs [illegible]

We remember [illegible] Milton the honor [illegible] if the boy's talk [illegible] Such men as Mill, [illegible] and Ruskin have [illegible]

In the condition of present literature, style is more attractive [illegible] Carlyle's bewitching [illegible] Macaulay is the great [illegible] Comte, Mill [illegible] thought without style [illegible] and Tennyson [illegible] thought. Ruskin [illegible]

Here is a clever [illegible] pages, with three [illegible] brave and thoughtful [illegible] Traffic and War. [illegible] Ruskin compares [illegible]

[illegible] dent is hostile to Brownlow, and that the latter has no friends at the White House!

His rebel admirers in Tennessee have boasted that he would set aside the present State Government of Tennessee, and appoint a Military Governor. He dare not do so without subjecting himself to impeachment and expulsion from office. Tennessee and her Governor sustain the same relation to the Federal Union that the States of Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania do, and their Governors, and the President dare not usurp the control of either.

Governor Brownlow feels under no obligations to President Johnson for his election to the position he now holds. On the contrary, he feels that he was both nominated and elected against his wishes, and that he is alone indebted to the loyal people of the State. But if he held the office by Johnson's permission, he would resign before he would be bound hands and feet by him, and turned over to his new Rebel-Democratic organization. He has not patronage enough to buy the Governor, nor influence enough to carry the Governor against his convictions of right.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

KENDALL COUNTY.—The Republican Convention was held at Yorkville, on the 31st ultimo. Lewis Sherrill, of Big Grove, presided, and Daniel Haigh, of Bristol, acted as Secretary. Every town was fully represented. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention: A. J. Anderson, W. J. Jordan, Ira Coy, N. G. Mighell, J. G. Andrews and J. A. Cook. The following are the delegates to the Congressional Convention: J. C. Scofield, J. D. Kennedy, D. H. Sheets, J. A. Newell, A. Cook, J. Budd, T. B. Harnes, Moses Cherry, and Lyman Childs. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. S. W. Moulton for member of Congress at large, Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and James H. Beveridge for State Treasurer. The Congressional delegation were instructed to vote for the renomination of Hon. Burton C. Cook. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we heartily commend the firm and decided stand taken by the Thirty-ninth Congress, in its gallant fight against Executive usurpation, and in demanding as a guarantee of the good behavior of the seceded States that they shall approve the Constitutional amendment basing representation upon the number of actual voters.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention all men who have voluntarily [illegible] in defence of our country, in the dark days of its trial, ought to be awarded the rights of citizenship and suffrage, without distinction of nationality or color.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson "has made treason odious" by exhibiting a *most odious example* of treason to the party who elevated him to power, and to the great platform of the Republican equality upon which he was elected.

Resolved, That in times like the present, only tried, able and faithful men should be put on guard: that the official conduct of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. B. C. Cook, meets our hearty approbation, and that we will zealously labor for his re-election.

WOODFORD COUNTY.—The Republican Union voters of Woodford County held their Convention at Metamora on the 28th ult. J. H. Moore was made President of the Convention, and Mr. Dickinson, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected delegates and alternates to the Congressional Convention: J. T. Harper, A. M. Myers, Robert T. Cassell, Dr. James Whitmire, and E. Davidson. The delegates were instructed to vote "first, last and all the time" for the renomination of Honorable Shelby M. Cullom for Member of Congress. Dr. J. M. Whitmire, although in favor of Mr. Cullom, was unwilling to go into the Convention with such absolute instructions. He was therefore relieved of his position, and Mortimore Robinson appointed in his place. The same delegates were then instructed to represent Woodford County in the Republican Union State Convention.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.—The following are the delegates to the State Convention: S. M. Mitchell, M. D., Honorable I. M. Lewis, and William Goodall. The delegates to the Congressional Convention at Cairo were instructed to vote for Major General John A. Logan (if before the Convention) as their first choice, and if not, then for General Green B. Raum.

FORD COUNTY.—C. H. Frew is the delegate to the State Republican Union Convention.

—The Copperjohnsonites of Richland County, to the number of eleven, met at Olney to have a "Grand Mass Meeting." The meeting was very harmonious, every man present being a dense Copperhead. Colonel O'Kean presided, and A. L. Byers was the orator. A. Johnson was nobly sustained by the orator and the meeting.

WARREN COUNTY.—The Republican Union Convention was held at Monmouth on the 28th ultimo, James Moore, Chairman, and G. H. Palmer and G. H. Henderson, Secretaries. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the State Convention: J. A. Porter, Dr. A. P. Nelson, Wm. Talbot, J. Tucker, S. Sheldon, Wm. M. Gragg, T. S. McClanahan and G. A. Palmer. The following persons were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention: A. V. T. Gilbert, M. Griffin, S. W. Black, Jr., T. B. Eldridge, J. N. Reece, N. A. Scott, J. H. Reed, R. Hays, N. Eldridge, J. C. Hogue, J. A. Findley and Wm. Chalmers. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republican Union Convention of Warren County, that we heartily endorse the reconstruction policy adopted by the present Congress.

Resolved, That the nation's lasting gratitude is due to the brave soldiers and sailors who put down the rebellion, and that this gratitude should not only be expressed in words, but in something more real and substantial; and we hereby pledge them our cordial support in all laudable undertakings.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the course pursued by Hon. A. C. Harding, as our Representative in the present Congress, and present his name to the Congressional Convention for re-nomination.

The following resolution was presented by W. C. Maley, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to the mongrel concern denominated the Philadelphia Convention, regarding it as a joint stock company in the interest of our accidental President. [illegible]

[illegible] mittee. To do so would be an interference of which Congress might well complain."

OREGON.—The Oregon *Statesman* of June 26th says:

"We can now confidently say that George L. Woods has been elected Governor of Oregon by not less than two hundred majority, and the balance of the ticket by larger majorities. Under all the circumstances operating against the Union party during this campaign, this is a most gratifying result. Copperheadism marshaled all the Democrats of Oregon, a large part of the same party in Washington and Idaho Territories, with about one-half of old Price's army, and then the gallant Union men of Oregon repulsed and overwhelmed the combined rebel forces. Glory enough for one campaign."

—The Cleveland *Herald*, which has been a moderate Johnson organ, is evidently frightened at the breakers ahead, and begins to break water. Vallandigham's last letter, in which he proposes to go in with the Conservative Johnson men to "save the ship, *and then strive for the mastery*"—that is jump aboard the ship, seize the management,—and then pitch the loyal men overboard—does not exactly set well on the stomach of the *Herald*, especially as the editor is Postmaster of Cleveland, and don't like to go out of office in that way. If he is to be a martyr he likes the Union pattern best.

—Among the delegates to the Philadelphia Bread-and-Butter Convention is one William T. Dowdall, who, as editor of a Copperhead paper down in Alton, or some other point in that direction, was the first man to suggest the assassination of President Lincoln. In this suggestion he was even ahead of the infamous "Brick Pomeroy." This Dowdall now runs a sickly bread-and-butter organ in Peoria, and professes to be the bosom friend of A. Johnson, and to have dispensation of his small offices in that Congressional District. He is a worthy rag-picker for Moses Johnson.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

A Review of the Causes.

CANTON, Ill., August 2, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The late riots in New Orleans, attended with the usual barbarities of the Southern "chivalry," have caused many to ask the immediate cause, or why the assembling of the "Convention of '64," should cause the ire of our "Southern brethren" to wax so hot. Having some knowledge of these matters, I propose, with your permission, to give a [illegible] of facts in relation thereto, and their connection with the late sanguinary scenes.

In 1864, under General Banks' administration of affairs in Louisiana, a convention was called to remodel the State Constitution. Under the military orders in relation to the qualifications of voters, and the absence of large numbers of citizens in the rebel army, a large majority of real Union members were elected. The Convention assembled in due time, and the present State Constitution was formed and adopted.

Unfortunately, but from a sincere desire for conciliation, and with a magnanimity unparalleled, no stringent provisions preventing rebels from voting or holding office was embodied in the Constitution. A clause was, however, inserted that the Legislature should have power to curtail the elective franchise.

The first Legislature (elected before the dispersion of the rebel army, and before the stay-at-home rebels had any idea that they would be permitted to take part in political affairs) being in a large Union majority, actuated by the same desire for "conciliation," and equally magnanimous with the Convention, *failed* to add any stringent provisions to the franchise clause of the Constitution. At the election for a new Legislature and State officers, in the fall of 1865, the rebels were all at home, and encouraged by "my policy," determined to control the State and all the larger municipalities. The result was the election of as complete a rebel Legislature and State officers as existed during the rebellion. The same result in New Orleans.

All Union men appointed by the previous Union Legislature and State officers were immediately turned out, and rampant rebels substituted; in fact, the whole machinery of State and city Government was as completely under rebel rule as at any time during the rebellion; and further, the efforts of all the United States officers and employes, both civil and military, were so paralyzed by "my policy" that they gave no *moral* aid to the struggling band of really Union men.

Such was the arrogance and overbearing manners of the rebel State and city officers; so little protection was afforded to Union men; so perfect was the rebel control, that the question arose among the really Union men: Must we submit to this state of affairs? Is there no remedy? A remedy was found—perfectly legal, and if carried out, effectual.

When the Convention of '64 adjourned (like the great Democratic Convention at Chicago) it adjourned *to meet at the call of its presiding officer*. At an informal meeting of some of the members of the Convention of '64, some two or three months since, consultation was had, noses were counted, and it was found that, notwithstanding deaths, removals and resignations, there was a quorum, and a large Union majority of the members of the Convention of '64 then in the city and State. They then determined to *officially* call the Convention together, and when assembled, to follow the example of Tennessee, and incorporate into the Constitution a clause [illegible]

TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

How Two Union Citizens Were Murdered [illegible]

[illegible]

Debate on Breech-Loaders.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Interesting Parliamentary Debates.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE FOREIGN POLICY.

Debate on Breech-Loaders.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE GERMAN WAR.

Mr. Gladstone on Foreign Policy.

In the British House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows on foreign relations:

Mr. Gladstone, having first vindicated with some warmth, in answer to Sir G. Bowyer's attack, the Italian policy of Lord Palmerston's Government, said that whatever the origin of the war might have been, we must now look at it as bearing upon the happiness and freedom of Europe, and consider how we could best use our influence to promote those objects, and adverting to a remark of Mr. Horsman, he contended that the influence of England was best preserved by refraining from elaborate schemes to promote it. In discussing our duty, he exhorted Lord Stanley not to forget that the cause of Italy was dear to the people of this country, and warned him that they would never forgive a policy which attacked her unity and independence. Turning to Germany, he maintained that for years past she had been a perpetual weakness to Europe, and that often our estimates had been increased by millions on account of what might happen to her. The struggles of Austria and Prussia for predominance had been an immense injury to Europe and to Germany, and the elevation of one power to a position to wield the influence would be an unmixed advantage even to the loser. Her old position had been both in Germany and Italy anything but beneficial to Austria, and though he lamented the unprecedented attempt to introduce a third party into the strife by ceding Venetia to France—which might prevent her parting from Italy on such friendly terms—the loss of Venetia, which need not at present, at least, involve the loss of Trieste, would be a gain to Austria.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his remarks as follows:

When my honorable friend calls upon us and calls upon the Government to use our influence to maintain the power of Austria in the Germanic Confederation, I could understand him perfectly well if he could convince me that the old state of things had been beneficial to any one? Now, has it been beneficial to any one? What has been the position of Austria for many years? A most unhappy one. In her immediate dominions, inhabited by races which it is difficult to combine under one political and executive constitution—I hope she will combine them—I am satisfied, as my right honorable friend said, that her chances of combining them will be greater when once she is relieved from her false position in Germany and her other false position in Italy. [Cheers.] But the politics of Austria of late years have been chiefly external to her self. Her struggles for supremacy in the German Bund and her attempts up to [illegible] Italy to maintain all her influence in [illegible] prevented the accomplishment of the [illegible] for which Austria has existed; while settling those no progress has been made in [illegible] and to bind together [illegible] which must be settled, people of Hungary in one harmonious union the different countries with the people of the other Empire. [Hear, hear.] [illegible] the Austrian [illegible] in Italy been a false one? [illegible] Venetia been of good to any other [illegible] The Austrians never have been [illegible] that they are one people with the people [illegible] [Hear, hear.] The people of Venetia [illegible] pay taxes; they have serve in the army, and have to discharge other duties, the fulfilment of which a strong Government can enforce; but in point of feeling there never has been the smallest proximity of feeling between the Austrians and the Venetians. Has my honorable friend read the address of the Archduke, who is General of the Austrian army, on his retiring from the Army of the South to join that of the North? In that you read clear undeniable evidences of the hopeless state of things existing between Austria and Venetia. Whom does he address to defend the Austrian possessions in Italy? He addresses the people of the Tyrol and the garrisons of Venetia; but he makes no address to the Venetian people. [Loud cheers.] He knows that if he did so he would find no echo. [Hear, hear.] Has my honorable friend seen the monument to Marshal Radetzky? Has he seen those painful words—I admit they were deserved—which record the soldiers' victory over his fellow countrymen? If unhappily there were an insurrection in this land, and any commander won a victory at the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, would a monument be raised in Westminster Abbey or in any of our public places to record such a triumph. [Hear, hear.] Fellow subjects of Marshal Radetzky's those Italians might have been by accident and for a time; but fellow subjects of his in heart and will they could not have been, [cheers] fellow subjects of his in tongue, fellow subjects of his in tradition, fellow subjects of his in hope and feeling they could not have been. [Renewed cheers.] They were foreigners in spite of mere conventions and written documents. Something deeper than written documents is required to make men fellow subjects; and as foreigners the Venetians feel toward Austria as strongly as she feels that she is a foreigner toward them. My honorable friend appeals to us strongly when he asks us to look at the present position of Austria. The loss of dominion is not pleasant to any State. We ourselves have gone through the operation. None of us are old enough to know the feeling which prevailed here at the time of the separation of the American Continent; but we are able to look back and see that, painful as that separation was—though it pierced the heart of England through and through—yet it was not less beneficial to England than it was to the inhabitants of what is now called the United States. [Hear, hear.] To be relieved from a false position may be a most painful process to the country which obtains the relief; but that is no reason why there should be an interference such as my honorable friend asks for. The long account between Austria and Italy is unnecessary to open. It is time that account should be closed. I deeply regret that Austria should attempt to close it by introducing a third party in making the cession of Venetia to France. [Hear, hear.] I believe it to be a transaction without example, parallel, or precedent of any kind, that in a state of war one of the belligerents should hand over a territory which is a part of the matter in question, to an indifferent party, not engaged in the war, for the purpose of raising some artificial barrier against the enemy. I regret that, but not because I think it will have the effect of keeping Venetia in the hands of Austria. [illegible]

[illegible] enable Major Jervis to receive the appointment of second major.

Colonel Knox considered it was the most gross piece of injustice that had ever occurred in the army. He approved of what was done by the late Secretary of War with regard to the conversion of Enfield rifles to breech-loaders, and he approved of the conduct of the present Secretary of War in increasing the number. He hoped the head of the War Department would get a commission to report upon this important subject.

Mr. J. B. Smith said that he had brought the needle-gun under the consideration of the Government some years ago. In the spring of 1851 he was going down the Rhine, and a number of soldiers came on board with muskets of a kind he had never seen. He was very curious and desired to examine them; but none of the soldiers would allow him to do so. Fortunately he met on board an English engineer, and asked him if he knew what these things were. The answer was—"If you unfortunately go to war with Prussia you will find them out; they will carry about four times as far as a common musket, and are loaded much more quickly. I know that the Prussian Government are making preparations to arm all their troops with these weapons." He (Mr. J. B. Smith) thought this information important, and thought it right as a member of Parliament and an Englishman to get precise information on the subject. He therefore asked his informant to write a letter to him on the subject, for the purpose of submitting it to the Government. In a few days after his return home he received the letter, and when he came down to the House handed it to Mr. Fox Maule, then in office, who read the letter, and without turning round handed it back with the remark: "We know all about it"—[hear, hear]—and from that day to this they had never heard anything more about these needle-guns. Subsequently, Mr. Fox Maule brought forward an estimate to replace 50,000 muskets burned in the Tower. He (Mr. J. B. Smith) opposed the motion, and he believed that his honorable friend near him (Mr. B. Osborne) seconded the opposition, on the ground that it would be throwing away money to pass the estimate. [Hear, hear.] The letter received by him from the English engineer was dated April 24, 1851. He stated that he had made some inquiries respecting the needle-gun in the Prussian army; they had been introduced in 1847; were much lighter than the common musket; carried with great precision; and were quickly loaded at the breech; it was generally admitted that 700 yards was the distance at which they would kill. Such was the information he had received, and he was glad to hear that the right honorable and gallant gentleman opposite (General Peel) was taking the question into serious consideration, and that the country was not to be left longer without the finest instrument of the kind that could be produced. No man was better able than Mr. Whitworth to give an opinion on the subject, and he (Mr. J. B. Smith) had heard from that gentleman a striking observation. He said they were in their infancy, and were only beginning to make instruments of destruction—that it was only just now the scientific mind was called upon to aid in the construction of instruments of destruction, and that they would go on and never cease until the weapon became so destructive as to lead to the mutual termination of war. That would be a glorious consummation, but in the meantime, as there were 3,000,000 of men in arms in Europe, it was [illegible] that the British troops should [illegible] efficient instrument. [illegible] muskets and cannon, [illegible] mediate use it was not wise to lay up great stores of arms. If the right honorable gentleman now laid up great stores of muskets they might in a few years see them laid up as curiosities, and included amongst those supplied by Mr. Fox Maule. [Hear, hear.]

Goldwin Smith on the War.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has written a letter to the *Daily News*, which says:

"Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to bespeak the sympathies of English Liberals for Prussia and Italy in the present European war. However, we are determined to avoid war if possible; we shall be compelled to speak on one side or the other, and the only question is, on which side shall our voice be raised? We cannot give our sympathy to Austria notwithstanding that the dignity of her position at the outset of the present war was well calculated to attract it, for what is Austria and her position in Europe? According to Mr. Goldwin Smith, 'she is at the head of an imperial Confederation of Magyar and Sclavonic provinces, backward in civilization, who has intruded herself into Italy on the one side and Germany on the other, and has destroyed the unity and retarded the civilization of both nations. In Italy and Germany alike she has supported by her military power a brood of petty despots, the scourges of the country, as her satraps and the organs of the disunion by which she reigned. Both Italy and Germany are now making a combined effort to thrust out this intrusive tyranny, to get rid of its satraps, and to become united nations. Their alliance is perfectly natural, for the enemy and the necessity of both are the same. With Germany as well as with Italy, it is a struggle not for any ambitious object, not even for mere increase of internal strength and prosperity, but for life. The need of Germany was never more pressing than that of Italy, since Germany, in her state of mortal disunion and weakness, was placed between two great military despotisms—France and Russia—each of which was always plotting against her independence. It is true that Count Bismarck may not be a Cavour. He is not: and his recklessness has done mischief to the cause which he has taken in hand; but Prussia is not the less the Piedmont of Germany. And though she is behind us in constitutional freedom, that is no reason why we should refuse her our countenance. The united Germany for which she is fighting is a European necessity. Only a strong curb can make France renounce aggression, and allow civilization to advance in peace; and it is in a united Germany alone that such a curb can be found.' Our new Tory Government may be expected to follow their natural instinct and support Austria, as they always have done, and the Emperor Napoleon, in whom they recognize a champion of reaction. Parliament will soon rise, and we shall be fortunate, Mr. Smith thinks, if before it meets again, something is not done contrary to the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Nasby Has a Dream [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Subject Thereof.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS [illegible]

My dreams, of which I hev [illegible] ing the past five years, hev [illegible] pleasant—indeed they hev [illegible] shape of hideous nitemares [illegible] else—Linken, Grant, [illegible] dressed in blue [illegible] But last nite I hed a vision [illegible] repaid me for all I hev suffered [illegible] hed bin at the Corners [illegible] a new grocery. [illegible]

[illegible]

I succumbed in a [illegible] powered ez I wuz, slept [illegible]

"A sweetly dreamin [illegible]
Dreamin the happy [illegible]"

Methought I wuz in Philadelphia [illegible] uv August had arriv. There wuz [illegible] assemblage, ez Doolittle sed, uv the [illegible] and hearts uv the country, and I [illegible] I and Humphrey Marshal wuz ther [illegible] bowels likewise. The Convenshun [illegible] sembling. There wuz Seward [illegible] peerin uv it. On one side uv the [illegible] my dream a shadowy bein [illegible] in white and wearin a [illegible] one hand a layin on his [illegible] take him out of the hall, while [illegible] with wings like a bat, [illegible] and wuz a twistin uv him [illegible] I notist that this last [illegible] hoofs, wich wuz split, and a tail [illegible] dirtin in great glee. [illegible] and hoofs whispered [illegible] ard's ear, whereupon [illegible] that eminent patriot, ex-President Franklin Pierce, be chairman [illegible] the shadowy bein in white [illegible] wings and flew away, castin [illegible] most sorrowful look I ever saw, [illegible] and tailed individual [illegible] The ex-President took the chair, [illegible] Vice President wuz appointed [illegible] State, ceptin Vermont and [illegible] My buzzum swelled with emoshun [illegible] list wuz read—it wuz more like [illegible] fashioned Democratic Convenshun [illegible] thing I hed heard for five long years. [illegible] the honored names of Toombs and [illegible] Pryor and Lee, Slidell and [illegible] dridge and Forest [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.

The Wonderful Bill of the [illegible]—A Great and Powerful Cast.

[illegible]

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY SENT TO STEPHENS?

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY SENT TO STEPHENS?

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 4, 1866.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 4, 1866.

The receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours are as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 4, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......... Aug. 4

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

BASS' CELEBRATED EAST INDIA PALE ALE

[illegible]

WILLIAM DEWAR,

Merchants' Union Express Stock

WANTED, AND FOR SALE BY

ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO.,

[illegible]

Excursions.

FARE REDUCED!

GRAND

PLEASURE EXCURSION

TO

Mackinaw and Lake Superior.

The New, Large and Elegant Swift-sailing

Steamer S. D. Caldwell,

[illegible]

Price of Tickets.

For the Round Trip, by the S. D. CALDWELL,

Is Reduced to $40 and $50,

[illegible]

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

JOHN PITSCH,
CHARLES MILLER,
W. HIPP,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

[illegible]

Brick Machine.

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

CHAPIN & WELLS,

Bridge Builders.

Howe's Patent Truss Bridge, Roofs & Turn Tables.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF A. C. & O. F. BADGER,

[illegible]

A. C. BADGER & CO.,

[illegible]

HENRY C. REW,

Commission & Shipping Merchant

No. 13 Centre Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]

WHITLOCK & WALLACE, New York.

[illegible]

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

Government Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[illegible]

Educational.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

[illegible]

FIRST OF OCTOBER,

[illegible]

OAKWOOD HALL,

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

$50,000 TO INVEST IN

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.—Between three and four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a boy, whose parents reside in the West Division, fell into the river at Lake street bridge, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was conveyed to the residence of the parents, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Wagner this afternoon.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The next regular meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the hospital, No. 212 Ohio street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Old linen for bandages is much needed at the hospital.

UNEQUAL.—Thomas Canfield, a man with one leg and one arm, struck John Fitzpatrick, a man with two legs and two arms. The biped magnanimously refused to fight and complained to the police. Canfield was arrested and taken before Justice Moore, who fined him eight dollars and required him to give bonds in $300 to keep the peace.

THEFT OF A COAT.—A colored man giving the name of Grant Baillie was examined on Saturday afternoon at the Police Court, on the charge of stealing a coat from Amos Wagner, while returning from the picnic on the first of August. Baillie has a bad reputation, having been several times at the Armory recently on various charges of a similar nature. He was committed for trial and required to give bail in the sum of $300.

RACE AT BRIGHTON.—A race came off on Friday afternoon last, on the Brighton track, between John Morton's black horse "Pat," and John [illegible] [illegible] "Tom." [illegible] There was considerable betting, and a good deal of money changed hands on the result being declared.

DISEASED MEAT.—A lot of eighteen head of cattle arrived at the Union Stock yards on Thursday last all affected with the "milk disease." The latter fact was not discovered at the yards till after they had been sold to a Kinzie street butcher, who doubtless intended to make the beasts into first class beef. Fortunately the Health Officer found out the fact and seized the animals—one half of them have since died.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—About 1,830 feet of the Lake Tunnel yet remains to be completed, giving something over 8,[illegible] feet already finished. Thus, gradually the end of the monster undertaking is approached. The work has progressed linearly but little during the past week, owing to the fact that the forward movement at the shore end was delayed to put in the last turn-out, or side-run. It will now, in all probability, be straightforward work till the grand junction is effected.

A SCHOONER SUNK.—Saturday morning about daylight the schooner "Autocrat" was lying at anchor about two miles north of the light-house, when the schooner "Newhouse" collided with her and stove in her bows. She is reported to have gone down in about ten minutes. She left this city for Buffalo, Friday night, loaded with grain, and was considered worth about $18,000, upon which there was an insurance of $9,000. She sank in thirty-five or forty feet of water, and is a total loss. Her captain and crew were taken off by the other vessel and brought back to the city. The "Newhouse" was only slightly damaged.

PERSONAL.—The friends of Rev. W. D. Skelton, pastor of the West Indiana Street Methodist Church, will be called upon at his residence—No. 127 West Indiana street, on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. It is understood to be their intention to make him a liberal donation at this time as he is on the eve of leaving for the East, after three years of laborious and acceptable [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLEGED ARSON AND INFANTICIDE.

A Mother Accused of the Murder of her Offspring by Burning—A Disorderly Family and Its Career.

[illegible]

SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.

Important Decision of Judge Drummond on the Validity of a Substituted Service.

[illegible]

I think, however, as the matter now stands that there is enough from which the court can allow a substituted service upon the counsel and upon the agent of the defendants; and the motion to set aside the order heretofore made is accordingly overruled.

[illegible]

After some conversation between counsel and the court as to the time the court would allow them to decide upon the course they would adopt, the court granted ten days for that purpose.

CITY MORTALITY.

Deaths in Chicago During July—A Large Increase—Heat, the Principle of Life, as a Cause of Death.

Below we give the mortality statistics of this city for the month of July, 1866, as compiled by the Health Officer and assistants. The aggregate is a startling one. Seven hundred and six deaths have occurred during the month just elapsed, a much larger number and a much larger percentage than has been met with in any former month. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Drunkenness and Divorce—Appeals—Mercantile Transactions—New Suits.

[illegible]

Shall we abolish Conventions?

EDITORS TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Remember, Grangers New Perfume Nard Des Montagnes, is the challenge perfume. Sold by all druggists.

[illegible]

Ladies One and All should not fail to try Granger's new Perfume Nard Des Montagnes, as it is selling very fast, by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Alleged Conspiracy of a Wife with Negroes to Take the Life of Her Husband.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 2.]

This morning, hearing of a frightful attempt to murder one of our citizens, we went to the scene of the occurrence and got possession of the following facts from the gentleman himself on whom the murder was attempted. Mr. Hull, the person in question who keeps a barber saloon in Chestnut street near Strawberry, gave us the following particulars concerning the attempt on his life. Mr. Hull is a white man, aged about forty years. His statement is as follows:

"A plan was laid to murder me for my money by a man named Wm. Barker (white man) and Jane Hull, my wife. [illegible]

[illegible]

The above is taken down from Mr. Hull's lips, and on the spot of the occurrence.

Thomas Ball, the Boston artist, who is passing the summer months in Florence, has just completed his bust of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King for the Hollis street Society, in Boston. Mr. Ball is at present at work upon his statue of Edwin Forrest, for which he has recently procured a fine block of marble. *Apropos* of this artist, the Boston *Transcript* inquires if it is not time that some movement should be made toward the casting of his great Washington statue, adding that it is scarcely creditable to the art lovers of that city that a creation of such nobility and grandeur should thus long wait its fulfillment in enduring metal.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 4.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., [illegible] CHARLES WILLIAM LOUIS, son of John and Margaret Anna [illegible]

Funeral service at the house, 172 Griswold-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 1:30.

In this city, on the 3d inst., CHARLES RATTRAY, aged 2 years and 11 months, son of James and Mary Ann Rattray.

Funeral from 216 Monroe-st. to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 3d inst., WILLIE LINCOLN, infant son of Jas. M. and Cornelia W. Malch, aged 3 months and 27 days.

Auction Sales.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

NEAR HYDE PARK,

AT AUCTION.

I will sell, on THURSDAY, August 9th, 1866, at the North door of the Court House, in Chicago, [illegible] acres of good Garden Land, being the West half of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, Town 38, Range 14, East. The whole will be sold in lots of five acres each. Title perfect. Terms liberal. For further particulars see handbills, with map of property, or inquire at Office of GEO. W. WAITE, Deputy County Surveyor, in Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph-st.

JOHN DAVLIN, Auctioneer, 150 West Lake-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

MOSQUITO NETTING AND MOSQUITO BARS

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, August 8th, at 11 o'clock,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.,

700 PCS. MOSQUITO NETTING—RED, WHITE, BLUE AND YELLOW.

1000 GOVERNMENT MOSQUITO BARS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Gloves, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1000 BLOUSES, 100 CRASH TOWELS, STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK FINE LIQUORS & WINES

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 9th, at 9½ o'clock.

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

30 casks Whisky, Gin, Brandy and Rum, of fine quality.

15 casks Assorted Wines.

60 cases Champagne.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

GROCERIES, SPICES, TEAS, RAISINS,

Tobacco, Cigars, Wooden Ware, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 9th, at 10 o'clock,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 PRUSSIAN RIFLES

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 9th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Superior assortment of

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, August 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a large and very superior assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits, including an extensive variety of

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DININGROOM FURNITURE,

Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, &c., &c. Also, Gold Watch and Double Barrelled Gun.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C.,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—A handsomely furnished house, in a pleasant location on Wabash-av. For further particulars address "E S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A Cottage—With seven rooms, and barn if required, at 95 Centre-st. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging House, within two blocks of Court House, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 211 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A nice brick house, of ten rooms, with gas fixtures for sale. Inquire at 93 East Harrison-st. Immediate possession given.

TO RENT—A furnished front Room—With either one or two beds, in one of two gentlemen. Apply to 73 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—And Furniture for Sale—Two-story house, six large rooms. Apply on the premises, 80 North Fourth-st.

TO RENT—A desirable brick Basement, two-story frame house, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—Containing eight rooms, 81 East Adams-st. Furniture for sale. [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at 112 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A large, front, airy bedroom, with two smaller ones, all furnished, [illegible] at 13 East Fourteenth-st., between North State and Cass-sts.

TO RENT—With Board—Two unfurnished rooms; also, a large nicely furnished room, in a private family, at 40 Monroe-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—On South Side, convenient to business, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, with use of bath-room, gas, &c. "F Y," Tribune office, Chicago.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., this side of Twenty-second-st., two story house with basement kitchen; [illegible] ISAAC CLAFLIN, 53 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Fine brick house on West Van Buren-st., and several cottages. GEO. ENTRIKIN & CO., Real Estate and House Agents, 166 Randolph-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also, a few day boarders accommodated, at 161 State-st.

TO RENT—A neat cottage, and furniture for sale. The house contains seven rooms. Apply on the premises, 346 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—The cottage, No. 47 Thirty-first-st., with about $350 worth of new furniture for sale. [illegible] T. S. FITCH, Room 3, up stairs, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A stable, in good order, on the South Side near Jackson-st., on very reasonable terms. Will accommodate 2 to 3 horses. Apply at Room 3, 119 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A fine Dwelling House on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., containing twelve rooms, besides bathroom and closets. [illegible] SAM'L GEHR, Rooms 10 and 12, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A two-story house of six rooms, 41 Green-st., near Lake-st. Apply to THOS. HOOD, 265 and 267 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Houses on North Clark-st. House on East Van Buren-st., suitable for business purposes. Also, mill on West Side. Apply to SMITH & [illegible], Land Office, 118 Adams-st.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished and two single rooms, furnished, with board, can be obtained at 119 Wabash-av.

BOARDING—A few first-class day boarders can be accommodated at 92 Adams-st., only two minutes' walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family on South Side, near Douglas-place, convenient to cars. Address "W A," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a few single rooms, with board, can be had at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin-st., only two minutes walk from the Court House. VINTON & HAYNES.

BOARDING—A large furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, single rooms, at 37 Pine-st.

BOARDING—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, by the day or week, at 241 Erie-st., North Side.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained at 22 North Halsted-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman having a fine suite of furnished rooms in a most desirable locality in the South Division, with full board, would like to share them with some gentleman for a limited period. Address Box 2323, P. O., with reference.

BOARDING—With a pleasant room can be obtained in a private family at 190 Erie-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Good Provisions and comfortable rooms will be found at 46 North Dearborn-st. Very central. Terms $6 per week. Day board $5.

BOARDING—Waverley House, 223 and 225 Kinzie-st. Comfortable rooms and a first-rate table for $4 per week; day board $3.

Lost.

LOST—A Gold Sleeve Button, set with three small pearls. A reward of $2 will be paid by returning the same to F. L. SLADE, 140 South Water-st., up stairs.

LOST—Or Stolen—A Black Newfoundland Dog, (pup, 7 months old,) white on all of his feet, also end of nose and tail; answers to the name of "Pluto." Any person returning same to W. G. OSGOOD, 173 South Wells-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—Strayed or Stolen—On the night of the 2d, a Bay Mare, pony, 14 hands high, heavy mane and tail, six years old, branded "C. I." on the left thigh, and in good condition. A liberal reward to any one leaving her at 127 Dearborn-st. J. W. EDWARDS.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.................Proprietor

Director of Amusements.................F. E. AIKEN

Stage Manager.................THOS. BARRY

A glorious entertainment of comedy and farce, both for the first time here.

Last Week of the Ice Witch.

On Monday, August 6th, will be performed a comedy in three acts, by John Oxenford, entitled THE WORLD OF FASHION, performed in London with great success. To conclude with, first time, a farce by John Brougham, entitled LOVE AND MURDER.

Wanted twenty-five handsome young ladies for the Grand Spectacle now in preparation.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS.................MANAGERS

Last week of the Enchanted Fountain. Pronounced by the press and public the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced in Chicago.

The Ice Witch! Enchanted Fountain!

Production of Prof. Silvester's "comic idea,"

THE SHADOW PANTOMIME.

Called by the press of Europe, Fifteen Minutes of Unbounded Mirth.

☞ A great novelty in preparation—Falls of Real Water Covering the Entire Stage.

General Notices.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

The First Proofs of the Fine Engraving,

GATHERING APPLES,

Are now ready for Subscribers.

Also, a fresh lot of Prints of

MERCY'S DREAM.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—By Geo. Snyder & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 162 Randolph-st., Room 8. TWO FINE NEW COTTAGES, [illegible]

[illegible]

All the above property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—In the Real Estate Office of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., 71 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—In the Real Estate Office of Rees & Ayres, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House. [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Bay Horse. [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Miller—At Hobart, Ind., 30 miles from Chicago, on Pt. W. & C. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters—Apply at 720 State-st. Wages $3.50 per day, [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keepers, clerks, porters, collectors, [illegible] at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 124 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A live business man, with [illegible] capital, [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers, on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, [illegible] W. W. WALKER, Chief Engineer and Vice President.

WANTED—A German boy to work in a drug store. Apply at 160 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—An experienced Book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods business. Good reference required. Address P. O. Box 1101.

WANTED—Several first-class Pattern Makers. Apply at Northwestern Manufacturing Company, on Jefferson-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—An enterprising and active man who can come well recommended to engage in a light, permanent and profitable business in the city, [illegible] Call from 11 to 1 at 157 Kinzie-st., up stairs, or address Box 2636.

WANTED—Physician—As a medical examiner of a first-class Life Insurance Company, and to rent an eligible office on South Clark-st., near the Court House. [illegible] Address "M D," P. O. Box 436, Chicago.

WANTED—At the DesMoines River Bridge, on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, three Stone-Cutters and one Setter; wages $3.75 per day; board $4 per week. Transportation free. Apply to F. H. WEARE, 118 South Water-st.

WANTED—A man acquainted with the [illegible] business, to take charge of sales and collections for a company in this city. [illegible] Inquire at No. 8 Telegraph Building, corner Lake and Clark-sts., Room 9.

WANTED—All men seeking employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3, up stairs, [illegible]

WANTED—To-day—50 railroad laborers, wages $2 a day; 12 spikers, $2.50 a day; [illegible] Apply at 130 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Candy Maker—A good lozenge maker. Steady employment and good wages to a good man. Inquire of E. CRICKARD, 7 South Clark-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a family of four. Inquire at 33 Lake-st.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework in a family of four persons. Apply at once at 458 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a family of three persons. Apply at once at 730 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good American, German or Norwegian girl to do general housework [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

[illegible]